

PART FIVE

# ART WORK

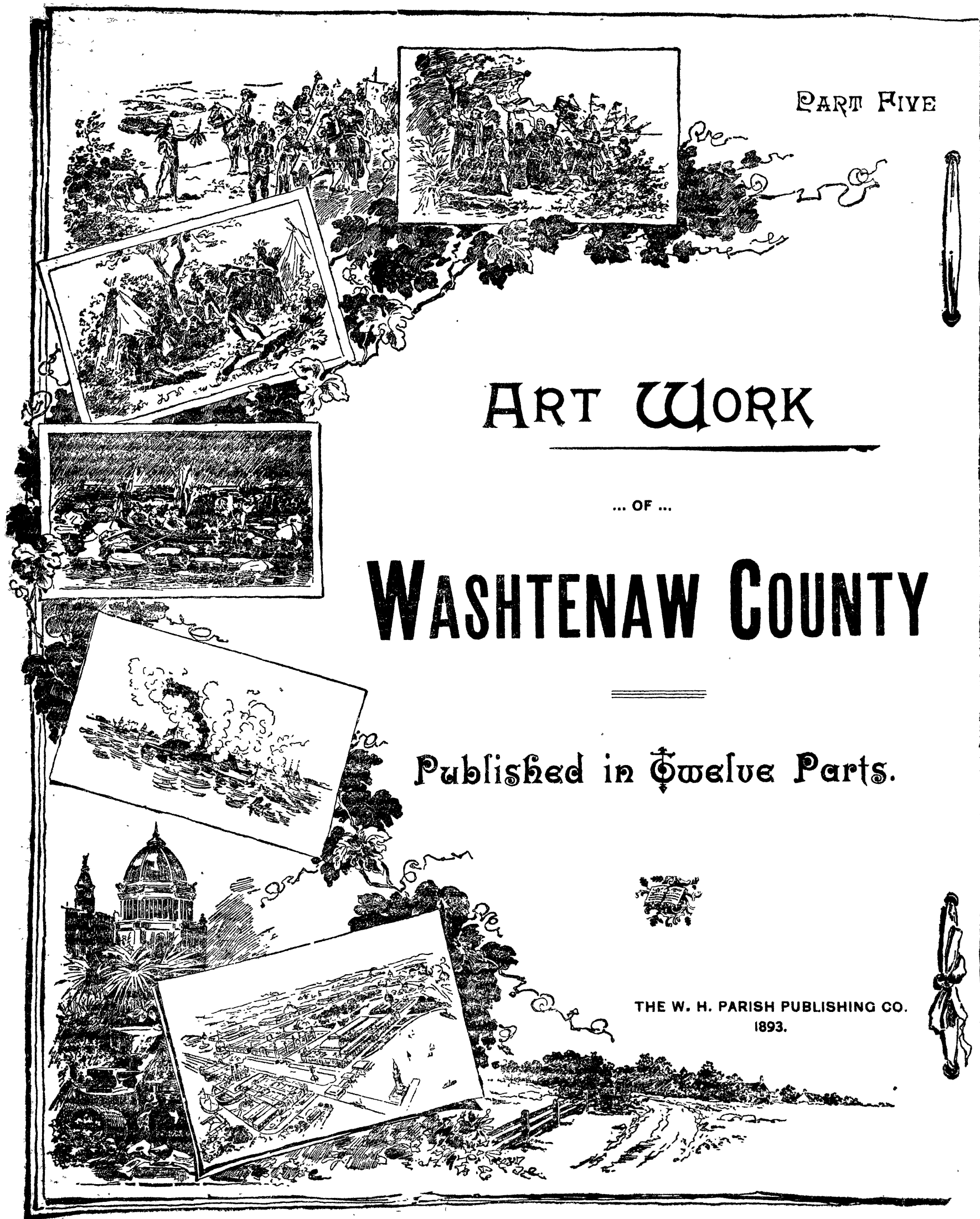
... OF ...

# WASHTENAW COUNTY

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1893.

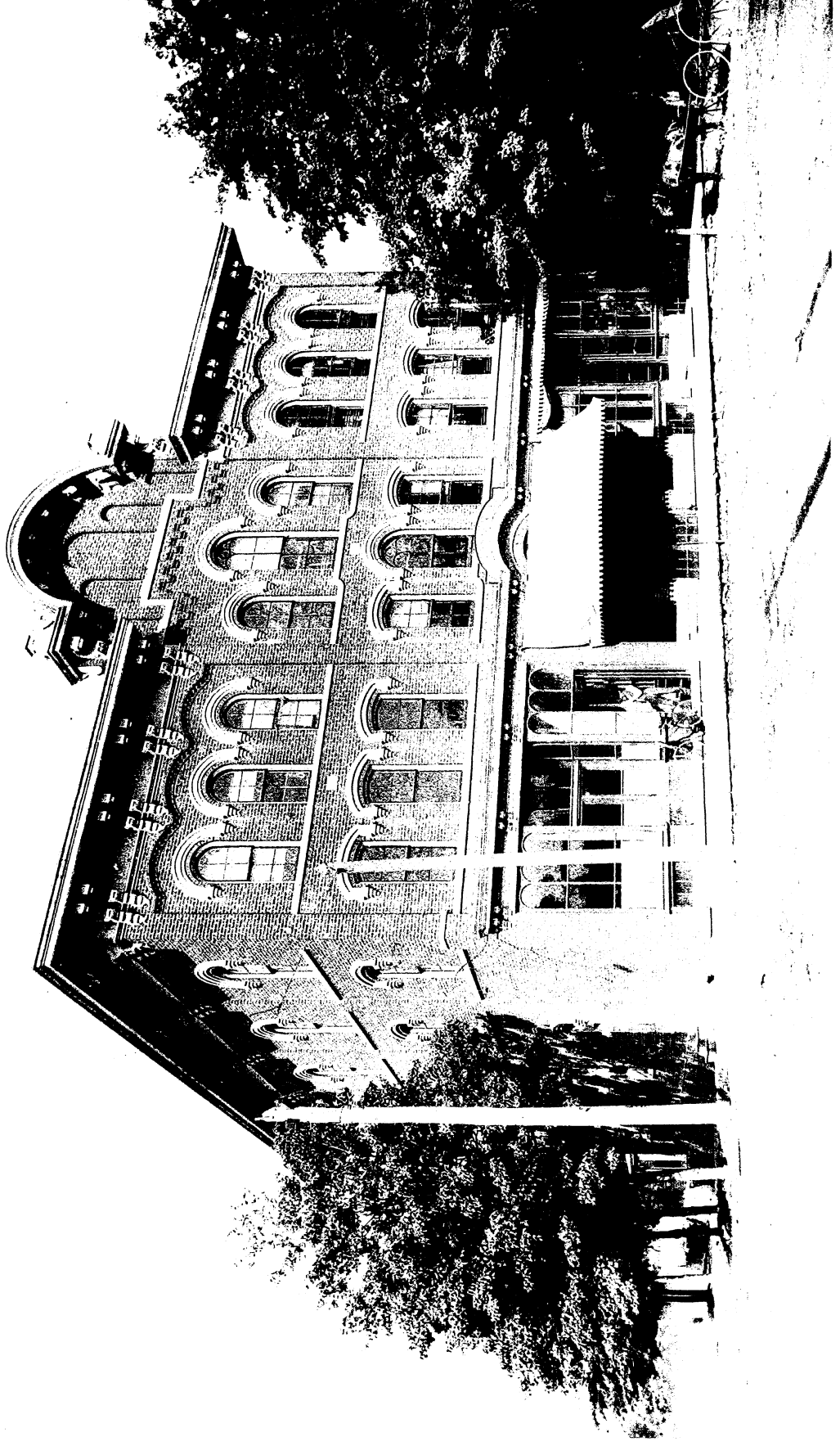






SALINE UNION SCHOOL.





COURIER BLOCK—ANN ARBOR.

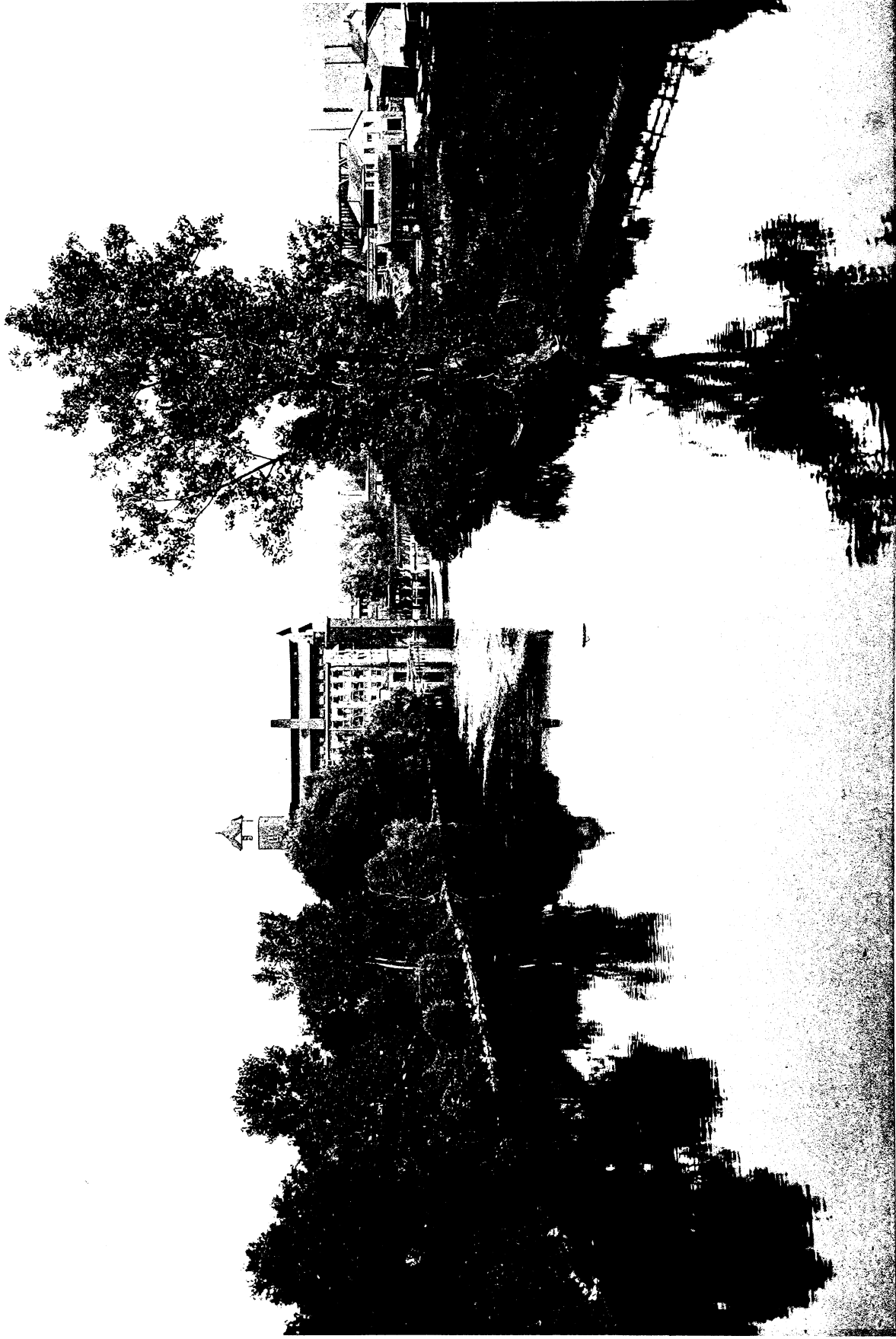




EMANUEL'S CHURCH—MANCHESTER.







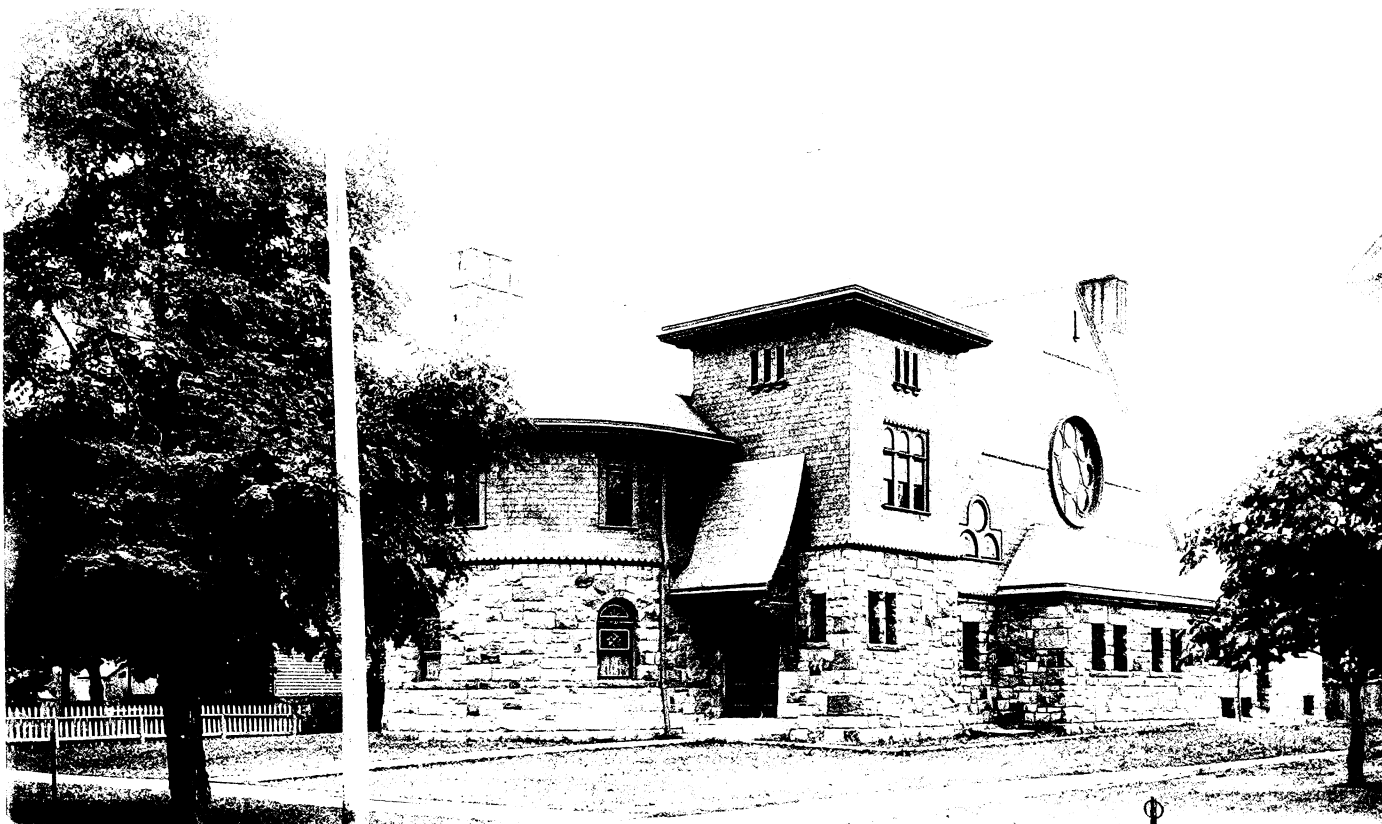
VIEW ON THE HURON, AT YPSILANTI.





SOUTHWEST CORNER WASHINGTON AND CONGRESS STREETS—YPSILANTI.





CHURCH OF CHRIST—ANN ARBOR.



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—ANN ARBOR.



Ypsilanti has put in the modern improvements. She has a fine system of water works and also of sewerage and owns her own electric lighting plant. Owning so many of these modern conveniences, she is also modern enough to have a city debt, which she is providing for as fast as it matures.

Shortly after the settlement at Woodruff's Grove, the first settlers arrived in the city of Ann Arbor. They were John Allen and Elisha W. Rumsey and wife; the former was from Virginia and the latter from Genesee county, N. Y. They met in Cleveland on their way west and came the rest of the way in company. They located in a beautiful new oak forest and pitched a tent at the foot of the hill on the east side of what is now known as Allen's creek. Rumsey soon erected a log hut in which he installed his wife, whose first name was Mary Ann, and after whom the city was named. She had an arbor under which the families of Rumsey and Allen often met. As the name of both women was Ann, the arbor came to be called Ann's Arbor, which, when applied to the village as it soon was, came to be Ann Arbor.

Like many of the pioneers who sought new homes in the west about this time Allen and Rumsey had visions of becoming the founders of a city. They arrived in Ann Arbor in February, 1824, and in May of that year they platted a village, which plat comprised the land from Allen's creek to Division street and from Jefferson street to Huron street. Rumsey started a tavern in his log cabin and in the following year Allen built a large log tavern on the corner of Main and Huron streets which he painted a blood red so that the corners were long known as Bloody Corners. He wrote his wife that the tavern held twenty families and when she joined him she was surprised to find that its only partitions were blankets. This tavern Allen soon sold to his brother for \$300. A small store was run in one corner of the tavern by John Harford.

A visitor who saw Ann Arbor first in November 1824, says it contained then six or seven log huts crowded by as many inmates as could get in them, and that John Allen's tavern had that night two bedsteads, but sheltered fourteen men and twenty-one women and children. Wolves abounded and were quite troublesome to the pioneers. The same visitor says that there were at the time four or five families at Woodruff's Grove, one house in Ypsilanti and two log houses between Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor.

In 1825 there were nine small houses in Ann Arbor. Two years later three new taverns had been built and there were three stores, thirty cabins and a population of 150. In 1825 a military







